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workers and apparently was stabbed because of her white face. The news breaking today seems to indicate other white people have been slain, too, by a young group of Negroes incited by Black Muslim groups.

We are heartbroken about our daughter because she was so anxious to help the civil rights cause, and she was such a wonderful person—such a waste. If the civil rights bill had been passed, these people might be alive today. How many more people must be slain before white people wake up to the fact that we are not going to have even a semblance of peace in our country. This summer will be tragic in New York City and Chicago if the civil rights bill is not passed soon.

I realize you agree and sympathize with us, Mrs. Douglas, but thought perhaps a personal tragedy might help the Senator in preparing a speech for the bill.

We blame our daughter's death on the extremists in both black and white groups. Somehow or other, the moderate reasoning man must be heard.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. J. M.) BLANCHE H. JOHNSTON.

This letter is beyond and above all praise. It would have been very easy, and indeed natural, for Mr. and Mrs. Johnston to have yielded to anger and to a desire for vengeance. The guilty should, of course, be detected and punished to the full extent of the law. Let there be no mistake about that. But the Johnstons looked below the surface of the terrible crime to the deep social and psychological reasons why many Negroes have been filled and are filled with hatred of the white race. This has been created by many centuries of brutal wrongs which many whites have perpetrated upon the Negroes. And while it is undoubtedly true that the mere passage of the civil rights bill would not remove these deep feelings of anger and of wrongs, stretching over the centuries, it is nevertheless true that the passage of the civil rights bill will be some slight contribution toward healing the feelings of bitterness between the races which has grown up.

Medgar Evers and the four little Negro children of Birmingham were martyrs on the one side as Eileen Johnston has been on the other. Can we not learn from these human sacrifices? The nobility of Miss Johnston's parents should make us all better men and women.

#### DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK ON CHILDREN AND DISCRIMINATION

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, Dr. Benjamin Spock, of Cleveland, Ohio, is universally recognized as one of the outstanding pediatricians in the world today. His contributions to medicine and to the welfare of millions of children living today and to generations yet unborn have been immense.

Dr. Spock has not limited his good work to the field of medicine. He has also devoted a great deal of his time and efforts to other problems affecting all Americans, and indeed all mankind. He has given of himself tirelessly to many worthwhile organizations and causes and today is in the forefront of those citizens active in the struggle for civil rights for all Americans.

On May 2, 1964, Dr. Spock spoke at the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, a

few blocks from the Capitol, on discrimination and its effect on children. Surely, no man is more qualified to discuss and analyze this vitally important subject. His address was part of the civil rights program being conducted by religious leaders of all faiths. I commend it to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CHILDREN AND DISCRIMINATION

Children are affected by discrimination in different ways. Psychological studies have shown that the Negro child in America becomes convinced at an early age that he is inferior, because of the color of his skin. The belief will come partly from the treatment he receives from white children and adults, partly from what his parents must tell him directly, or indicate to him indirectly. What this really means is that the Negro child becomes prejudiced against himself, at the start of life, by accepting the white man's prejudice against him. At a later age period, experiments involving Negro and white students who take tests in each other's presence show that a Negro who actually scores just the same as a white student will characteristically rate his own performance as inferior. This unrealistic sense of inadequacy gets expressed, of course, in low expectations for himself in school and career. It also follows that each Negro comes to think less well of his family, his friends, his race, than they deserve. And he himself is similarly held in lowered esteem by them. So there is a vicious cycle in operation, which keeps the self-confidence of all members of the race depressed.

Human beings are strongly influenced by what others expect of them. This has been demonstrated in a variety of natural situations and also in experiments. When they feel that others expect them to behave well or to achieve highly, they tend to meet the challenge. If others expect them to be loafers or scoundrels—even though they are really high-principled—they let down their standards to some degree. It's bad enough, for instance, when the community expects further delinquent behavior from a youth of any color who has already served time in a training school, because this helps to discourage him and make him cynical ("What's the use of trying if that's what they think of me?"). But to a degree this is his own fault because he did get himself into trouble before. On the other hand, there are many white people who expect most Negro youths to be lawless because of their skins. This surely increases to some degree their temptation to misbehave, as it would increase the temptation of white youths. The reason the great majority of Negroes don't succumb is that they are actually brought up with such extra high standards of behavior that the liability is canceled out. A physician who takes care of both white and Negro children can easily see that conscientious Negro parents instill a greater obligation to lawfulness and politeness than white parents need to do. They must do this, they explain, because Negroes will be blamed first whenever there is trouble.

To me it seems remarkable that most Negro children grow up not only conscientious but unhostile—friendly. It speaks for the parents' maturity and their forgiveness toward white people that they haven't instilled a fierce hatred of the race which has deprived them and insulted them for so long. How do they manage to teach their children that God is in heaven and that human beings are generally trustworthy? I doubt if I could have done it, if I had had to prepare my sons for what Negro youths must face.

What I said about the effect of the community's expectation on whether a child will be law abiding has also been shown to be clearly true of schoolwork. If a teacher believes that a certain student—of whatever color—is stupid, even though he really has a satisfactory aptitude, his actual performance in that classroom will be poor. He will also appear stupid to a visitor to the class. He will have a dull look in his eye and an inattentive manner. He is not dull, and not even inattentive. He is reacting to the explicit or implicit scorn of the teacher with a resentment which he does not express openly because he is too polite. His restrained resentment takes the form of seeming to ignore the teacher and the teaching material. Experimental projects carried out by the Bank Street College of Education in New York have shown that some of the most withdrawn and indifferent Negro pupils can respond dramatically to teachers who like them, believe in them, and will go halfway to find their interests.

It is easy to see why racial discrimination undermines Negro children. But it's also true—though not as easily visible—that it is harmful to white children, too. When they are taught that Negroes are dirty or diseased or bad, they are really being taught that they must be afraid of them. This kind of fear also produces hate. Back in the olden days some parents tried to make their children behave by threatening that the policeman would get them, or the bogeyman. Then they came to realize that fearfulness in the child is too great a price to pay for obedience. In modern times most religious teachers have refused to instill the fear of hell fire or the fear of an angry God, sensing that these fears will impair a child's character rather than strengthen it.

There are parents who don't teach a specific fear of Negroes but who show by their manner that they feel more uneasy, for instance, if they find their children playing with an unknown Negro child than with an unknown white child. In discussing the news of the day they may use a tense tone in mentioning the entrance of Negroes into a local school or residential district. These vague expressions of apprehension are as disturbing to children as specific fears, sometimes more so. Children have had less experience with the world, so their imaginations are less realistic, more morbid. A parent's reference to obscure danger may arouse fantastic alarms in a young child's mind. It has been learned, for example, what terrifying ideas they will formulate about a relatively simple operation like removal of tonsils and adenoids. We must go a step further and recognize that the mere fact that a white child's parents don't meet Negroes socially will give him a slight sense of strangeness and uneasiness, which most of us realize is still in us in adulthood when we try to overcome this social barrier.

We have plenty of evidence that children turn out most successful—occupationally, socially, academically, emotionally—if they can grow up feeling that there are no ordinary situations they can't cope with adequately, no people that they can't deal with agreeably. For their own sakes they should be able to feel this way about Negroes—as well as about white people of different backgrounds and manners.

Another harm to the white child in learning prejudice is that it gives him a scapegoat for his own inadequacies. When I hear an adult sneer at Jews or Catholics I feel embarrassed for him that he has revealed so publicly his uncertainty about his own worth and that he has to take such a childish and spiteful way to try to overcome it. The capable and confident person doesn't need to boost himself by trampling on others. It's healthier for children to grow up believing that they must prove their capabilities,

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rather than that they can claim superiorities that have no basis in reality.

Some honest parents say, "I don't particularly want to teach my child prejudice and I regret the damage that discrimination does to Negroes. But I'm still not for integration of schools because I fear its effect on my child's education."

This fear has been based primarily on the knowledge that Negro children on the average have lower scores on intelligence tests and show less academic aptitude than average white children. In actuality there are very bright Negro children, as well as average and dull ones—the same range as for white children. But there is a larger proportion of Negroes in the lower brackets and this is what brings the average down. There is no proof, however, that Negroes are innately less endowed with gray matter. Most psychologists believe that the intellectual and academic differences are explained by cultural deprivation of the Negro. I agree with this view. The study which particularly impressed me (regarding the power of environment to influence intelligence) showed that a group of white children, born illegitimately to mentally retarded mothers but adopted into above-average families, developed intelligence roughly similar to those of their adopting parents. The majority of Negroes are up against multiple cultural disadvantages: poor education, irregular and low-paying jobs, poverty, crowded living quarters, no tradition of reading books, little intellectual stimulation, no hope for betterment, the constant humiliation from the white world. Children from any background would be unable to develop superior intelligence if brought up in such an environment. Other groups in America's past have started from poverty and slums, but they were able to escape as soon as they learned American ways and developed capabilities. The Negro because of his skin is chained to a slippery incline. He must struggle excessively to climb upward, but if he or his children are not able to persevere they'll slide to the bottom again.

Actual studies of the effects of integration of schools, in Louisville and Washington, show academic improvement for the Negroes and no academic disadvantage for the white children. The improvement in the Negroes was anticipated, because a great majority of Negro schools in the past have been inferior—in equipment, in the level of training of their teachers, in the morale of teachers and pupils, as well as in the readiness of the pupils to learn. So integration provided better teaching and also new hope.

As to why the school progress of the white children was not slowed there are reasonable explanations:

Since the work of the Negro children improved, the difference between them and the white children was minimized.

Since the neighborhoods where Negroes of limited educational background live are usually nearest to neighborhoods where whites of limited educational backgrounds live, the Negro children who are less advanced scholastically will usually be integrated into nearby schools where the white children are also less advanced.

Even when children with widely different aptitudes do go to the same school, as is true, for instance, of the single high school in small cities, they will usually become separated into more advanced and less advanced classes.

In other words, the quicker children and the slower children—either Negro or white—will rarely be combined in the same classrooms. Of course, any classroom will have children with a moderate range of aptitudes. That's why, in many school systems, the class is divided into subgroups. Even when children of widely different aptitudes are combined in the same class it has been shown in experiments that a good teacher

can move them all along at their different rates, provided there aren't too many in the class. This was the system in the little red schoolhouse of hallowed fame.

Residential integration is often opposed by conscientious parents in a neighborhood of private homes for fear that the supposed delinquency of Negro children may prove contagious to their own. This is the most unlikely danger of all. Negro parents have at least as high standards for their children's behavior as white parents of the same educational and economic level. The Negro children who are involved in delinquency are not those whose parents can afford to buy homes. They are predominantly from the lowest economic level and from broken families, as are the white children who become delinquent.

I am saying that the fears of white parents about school and residential integration are not justified by theory or experience. To those parents who say, "I still want to postpone it," there are several answers:

The social tensions and the harm to adults and children, white and Negro, which result from segregation are not stationary today—they are increasing steadily.

Because automation is eliminating the unskilled jobs upon which Negroes have had to depend, there is now chronic, demoralizing unemployment for them, which contrasts more and more glaringly with the mounting prosperity of the rest of the population.

These excessively disadvantaged Negroes are the least able to inspire in their children a conviction about the value of schooling. Their children are further alienated when their teachers are uninspired or prejudiced or antagonistic. They drop out of school in adolescence, find no work, lose hope, and get into trouble because there is no other way to spend their time or relieve their feelings.

The pools of demoralization and resentment, of crime and disease, which are enlarging in the inner cities were not created by the Negroes. They are the end result of the humiliation and the segregation which we have imposed on them. But it is clear that the Negroes will now tolerate them no longer. I think this is fortunate for all of us. But we must have the decency and the gumption to do our part.

We should support the groups in our communities which are working to open schools, residential areas, and jobs. We must be ready to communicate when racial issues arise, with our school and municipal officials. We should make our views known to local papers, banks, and real estate people. At this particular moment it is vital that we speak to our Senators about the urgency of the civil rights bill, or write to them.

The news shows clearly that those who are aroused to fear and antagonism at the prospect of integration are quick and vigorous in expressing their feelings. It is the people of good will who most often fail to speak up.

#### SECRETARY OF DEFENSE McNAMARA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, on another matter, I am glad to observe in this morning's press that Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, is going to South Vietnam next week to take another firsthand look at the war in South Vietnam, which has been costing so many American lives. It is reported that he will be accompanied by Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Earle Wheeler, and I am also glad of that.

Some months ago, I heard Secretary McNamara testify regarding the suc-

cesses he claimed were being made in South Vietnam. However, the fact is that we have been supporting the Vietnamese in waging a purely defensive war.

Mr. President, you who lost an arm in offensive action against dictatorship aggression as a member of the Armed Forces of our country in Italy with the 5th Army, which engaged in one of the great offensives of World War II, know so well that no war can be won by purely defensive tactics.

According to the statement published in the New York Herald-Tribune, Secretary McNamara and General Wheeler will spend only 2 days in Vietnam—arriving one day and leaving on the evening of the following day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. While we Americans should be glad they are going to be in Vietnam, it seems to me that our Defense Secretary would do well, instead of being taken on a guided tour in Saigon, conferring with the Chief of State of South Vietnam and with our Ambassador, to go out into the field and talk privately with the captains and lieutenants—better yet, with the sergeants and privates. They are the knowledgeable ones. They are the one who fight and die in combat. Let the Secretary of Defense determine from them whether the Vietnamese really have the will to repel the invaders, whether they have the will to fight, instead of making the predication, as was done some months ago, that the war would be over and successfully won by 1965, when supposedly our troops are to be withdrawn from Vietnam.

To date we have made no great gains in South Vietnam. At best we are merely holding our own—and just barely that. At times I have the impression that when in South Vietnam the Secretary of Defense and other top civilian and military officials are shown only what certain people want them to see and listen only to what they want them to hear.

I am glad the Secretary is going to South Vietnam but if he is going merely to indulge in a guided tour, and remain in Saigon to talk with the chief of state, our Ambassador, and a few other persons they wish him to see, nothing will be accomplished by such a trip. There must be some changes in the operation over there. For example, is it necessary for us to have so many generals and colonels in South Vietnam? It is reported to me that our command is so top-heavy with high ranking officers that a popular refrain in Saigon goes as follows:

Oh, dear, what can the matter be?

Eighteen generals and no strategy.

I, for one, am not even suggesting that we should withdraw from Vietnam; but let us look into the matter thoroughly to determine what should be done, and whether we can instill in the Vietnamese the will to fight to keep their country free. I hope that Secretary McNamara's

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forthcoming trip will help toward that end.

### PENETRATION OF NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS BY COMMUNISTS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on yesterday, May 6, 1964, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on pages 9861 to 9864 news articles with reference to the infiltration and penetration of Negro civil rights groups by Communists. Earlier on April 27, 1964, I placed some additional materials in the RECORD on this same subject. These articles can be found on pages 8910 to 8912.

Today there has come to my attention an excellent editorial from the Columbia Record of Columbia, S.C., dated May 5, 1964, and entitled "Communism and Dr. King."

Mr. President, the editorial reads as follows:

#### COMMUNISM AND DR. KING

The Reverend Martin Luther King, the most revered hero of the civil rights movement, has been on the back burner ever since the liberal columnist, Joseph Alsop, recently reported that King had become a tool of Communist collaboration.

A few days after the Alsop column was published in what some persons interpreted as an effort to cloak King with innocence, King failed to appear for a long-scheduled panel discussion before a convention of American editors.

The other leaders of the major civil rights organizations were there: Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), James Forman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNICK), and Whitney Young of the Urban League. Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was absent, it was explained, because he was presiding over another meeting. Not much has been heard from him since then in the public prints.

While there is competition among the civil rights organizations for financial support and memberships, none of the groups has dared attack King's image as the deliverer of the Negro cause. He has captured the imagination of white and Negro civil rights groups alike. The president of the student body of a State university in a neighboring State told us that the faculty almost unanimously and the students by a large majority were dedicated followers of Dr. King. The leader of the Southern civil disobedience program is largely responsible for the effective massive support of civil rights legislation by the clergy.

That King associated with Communists, attended Communist front meetings, and had suspect individuals in key positions in his organization was no secret. Facts had been disclosed, but they were revealed by conservative elements and therefore were ignored and disregarded. Alsop's column, plus King's disappearance from his customary high degree of public exposure, indicated Communist influence of surpassing significance. Whatever the crisis was, it was ill timed, because of the civil rights controversy in the Senate and the approaching national elections.

Both South Carolina U.S. Senators have warned of the subversive influence in the civil rights movement. Senator THURMOND has spoken on the subject time after time. Senator JOHNSTON said in a recent letter to constituents: "Communist elements are exploiting racial unrest in the New York area, just as they have been exploiting racial ten-

sion elsewhere in the Nation. Northern papers in the past have ridiculed such charges coming from myself and other members of the Senate Internal Security Committee, but now FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has issued strong testimony backing up our charges."

Testifying before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoover said:

"The approximate 20 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population has long been a party goal and is one of the principal goals today.

"The Communist Party is attempting to use the Negro movement, as it does everything else, to promote its own interest rather than the welfare of those to whom it directs its agitation and propaganda.

"The party is continually searching for new avenues in order to expand its influence among Negroes. In particular, it has sought ways and means to exploit the militant forces of the Negro civil rights movement.

"The number of Communist Party recruits which may be attracted from the large Negro racial group in this Nation is not the important thing. The old Communist principle still holds: 'Communism must be built with non-Communist hands.'

"We do know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important. It can be the means through which large masses are caused to lose perspective on the issues involved and, without realizing it, succumb to the party's propaganda lures."

From this point the FBI Director spoke off the record. What he said, we do not know, but it is a logical assumption that he got down to specifics. It is also a logical assumption that some of the specifics might have prompted the Alsop column.

Perhaps King's future statements, and their timing, will throw further light on his Communist associations and what future course he will pursue.

### FOREIGN TRADE, FOREIGN RELATIONS, AND AMERICAN FARM INCOME

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, for some time many of us have been gravely concerned with the drop in farm income; and the serious ultimate effect this can only have on our economy.

Negotiations now going on in Geneva re the Trade Expansion Act in general, and beef import problems in particular, will have a decisive influence in the possible solution of this problem.

A recent editorial presented by radio station KCMO in Kansas City, Mo., is pertinent to the situation, particularly for the Midwest.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial, entitled "Agriculture as the No. 1 Business in Mid-America," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AGRICULTURE IS THE NO. 1 BUSINESS IN MID-AMERICA

It's time to speak up. KCMO Broadcasting presents an editorial on agriculture as the No. 1 business in mid-America.

Agriculture contributes over \$8 billion annually to the economy of Kansas and Missouri and through requirements for produc-

tion materials and services it creates many jobs and industries. Economists claim that each dollar of farm income makes an additional \$3 worth of activity in the economy and nearly 40 percent of the workers (or 2 out of every 5) here in mid-America are in farming and related industries.

Kansas Board of Agriculture surveys show that agriculture accounts for a third of the personal net income received in the State which is three times more than the next largest source of income. In addition, Kansas farmers spend a billion dollars of the gross farm income each year for supplies and services required in the business of operating farms. There are comparable figures in Missouri. Farming represents an investment of some \$15 billion in the two States, nearly \$50,000 per farm. Farmers pay well over a third of all real estate taxes assessed in the area.

Unfortunately, farm income has dropped sharply the last few years and stands to drop more this year and next. In fact, farm prices in relation to the cost of products which farm operators must buy showed a parity ratio of 76 percent at the first of this year—the lowest since 1939. Weak marketing programs and imports of meat and milk products have been important factors in the decline of net farm income.

It is imperative that we strengthen sales and marketing programs for farm commodities in this country and abroad. Farmers want the United States to follow intelligent and enlightened foreign trade policies, but the total cost of such policies shouldn't be loaded on their already overburdened backs.

It is important that we protect farm income which will in turn save jobs for people in related industries when unemployment and poverty confront so many Americans.

#### HOWARD HANNAH, OF MISSOURI

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, in Missouri for more than 40 years the one great Democratic gathering to which all Democrats look forward each year is the annual Jackson Day banquet in Greene County. Over the years a number of the distinguished Members of this body have been the featured speakers at these meetings.

As he had for the preceding 21 years, on Saturday night, March 14, Mr. Howard Hannah, of Springfield, was the general chairman of this banquet, at which our colleague, the senior Senator of Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] was the featured speaker.

All of us who were present that night agree that this year Howard Hannah had put on the greatest of all these banquets, which have been getting bigger and finer each year for the 22 years he had served as general chairman.

Then on Friday, April 10, his many friends were shocked by the tragic news that Howard Hannah had been killed in an automobile accident while on vacation in Florida.

In that so many of the present and former Members of this body have spoken at these annual banquets and had become acquainted with Howard Hannah, I believe Senators would be interested in reading the resolution adopted by the Missouri State Democratic Committee at its session on Monday, April 13, at Jefferson City. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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The being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

J. HOWARD HANNAH

The tragic death of J. Howard Hannah has brought a sense of great grief and profound loss to all who knew him.

Howard Hannah was truly "Mr. Democrat" of Missouri in the sense that his life was devoted to the work of the Democratic Party and the solution of its problems. He sought constantly to strengthen party activities by personal example, contributing his time, experience, talents and great leadership at all levels of party organization. He loved politics from the ward and township to the national conventions. He was truly a great student of practical party politics and served through many years as a source of strength for all party work in Greene County and southwest Missouri.

His work as general chairman of the Jackson Day Banquet in Greene County over a period of 22 years served as a foundation for maintaining party unity, solidarity and enthusiasm for the whole State. Few men have ever left a better monument of achievement to stand as a memory of his individual effort.

He gave his service and loyalty to his party unselfishly and asked nothing for himself.

Howard Hannah had many personal friends in all sections of the State. He valued his friends and maintained interest in their problems as if they were his own. Howard Hannah was an affectionate person with deep religious faith that gave him great strength of character.

We extend our sincere and deep sympathy to the family of J. Howard Hannah with whom we share an irreplaceable loss, and that the secretary of State Democratic Committee be instructed to send properly inscribed copies of this resolution to his wife.

Adopted: April 13, 1964, at Jefferson City, Mo.

JOHN M. MCILROY,  
Chairman.

#### PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE GLORIA IN EXCELSIS TOWER, WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, today the Washington Cathedral dedicated its new Gloria in Excelsis Tower. This is the great central tower of the Washington Cathedral and marks another giant step toward completion of this edifice. Plans for the dedication have been made over the past year to make Ascension Day, May 7, 1964, the very special day in the history of Washington Cathedral and the Nation's Capital.

I would like to include the program in full arranged for the dedication and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the program was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Participating in the day's activities and services will be national leaders in the Government, the church, the musical and dramatic arts. The Chief Justice of the United States will speak, and other distinguished Americans will join the ecclesiastical leaders to celebrate this day.

The tower itself has been 2 years in the building. Standing 301 feet tall, it is the highest structure in our Capital, on the highest point in Washington, Mount Saint Alban. To mark its dedication, Cathedral author-

ities are planning a day of five great out-of-door dedicatory services.

At 12:30 p.m. will come the high point of the program—the assembly of dedication of the tower, to be held on the Pilgrim steps. Here all branches of our Government will be represented, and the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, will speak. He will be introduced by Hon. Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General. The procession for this service will be led by Scottish bagpipers and drummers and the flags of all 50 States. Representatives of many organizations which the cathedral serves will participate, as will representatives of other faiths.

At 4 p.m. there will be a festival evensong and dedication of the 10-bell ring. A procession of choirboys and clergy will move from the South Portal to the Pilgrim Steps. New music by Stanley Hollingsworth, Ned Rorem, and Leo Sowerby will be performed by the cathedral schools' glee clubs from a balcony high on the south facade, accompanied by wind instruments. From the tower belfry will ring out a peal of bells by a band of the world's leading change ringers. Flying in from Britain especially for the occasion will be members of the Ancient Society of College Youths, founded in 1637. They will take part in a ceremony in which the ropes of the bells will be passed over to boys of St. Albans School who have been trained to carry on the Old World tradition of "change ringing."

Another memorable part of this day will come at 8 p.m. in the evening when "the Gloria" from Bach's "B Minor Mass" will be heard from the south transept steps. It will be performed by the Cathedral Choral Society, the Howard University Choir, and the glee clubs of the cathedral schools, supported by the National Symphony Orchestra, with nationally known soloists participating. This music will form the prelude for the lighting of the tower as evening descends. A dramatic narration will accompany the tower lighting.

The schools and colleges on the Cathedral Close will also take part in the day's program. Beauvoir Elementary School will present a pageant, "The Life of St. Francis," in Bethlehem Chapel at 2 and again at 8 p.m. The Cathedral School for Girls and St. Albans School for Boys will perform Christopher Fry's "The Boy With the Cart" in the cathedral immediately following the 12:30 assembly. Throughout the afternoon there will be a student art exhibit at St. Albans School.

At 10:15 a.m. a festival morning prayer for all the schools on the Close will be held. A "Te Deum Laudamus" has been written for the occasion by John La Montaine.

Appropriately, the whole day will begin at 7 a.m. with a Holy Eucharist for the Diocese of Washington. As prelude to the service will be a choral for brass instruments specially written by Samuel Barber. Clergy and parishioners from many of the churches in the diocese will join together on Mount Saint Alban, led by the Right Reverend William F. Creighton, bishop of Washington, the Right Reverend Paul Moore, Jr., suffragan bishop, and the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of Washington Cathedral.

Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of many countries will be present, with the British Ambassador, His Excellency Lord Harlech, welcoming his countrymen, the English bellringers. Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, Congressmen, and representatives of the executive branch will be among the honored guests. Also present will be the retired bishop of Washington, the Right Reverend and Mrs. Angus Dun, the Reverend David G. Colwell, president, Council of Churches of Greater Washington, Rabbi Lewis A. Weintraub, the Right Reverend Monsignor John B. Roeder, chan-

cellor of the Archdiocese of Washington, and His Excellency, Auxiliary Bishop-elect Spence.

The annual meeting of the National Cathedral Association will be held May 5, 6, and 7 when 78 regional chairmen and delegates from 40 Episcopal dioceses will attend. After a reception on May 5, they will have dinner with Dean Sayre and hear a concert by members of the Cathedral's College of Church Musicians. The following day there will be a discussion meeting in the morning with Mrs. Harold C. Kellerman, associate professor of Christian Education at the Virginia Theological Seminary, addressing the chairmen. That evening will feature the NCA annual dinner at the Sulgrave Club, at which Bishop Moore will speak.

#### MARINE UNDERWRITERS WIN AN E FOR EFFORTS ON TRADE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, each of us is aware of the effort being made to increase U.S. exports.

However, I doubt if we realize how successful that effort has become or, for that matter, how organizations, as well as individual companies, have contributed toward its success.

Only Tuesday, I took part in a ceremony held in the office of the Honorable Dan Martin, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. The President's E Award was being presented to the American Institute of Marine Underwriters.

An excellent description of the award ceremony was printed in the New York Times of Wednesday, May 6. I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### MARINE UNDERWRITERS WIN AN E FOR EFFORTS ON TRADE

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The American Institute of Marine Underwriters was honored by the Department of Commerce today with the award of the Presidential E for its efforts to increase exports and help reduce the balance-of-payments deficit.

The award for distinguished contribution to the Nation's national export expansion program was presented by Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, Democrat, of Washington, to Thomas M. Torrey, president, in the offices of Clarence D. Martin, Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

As part of its export-promotion efforts during the last 4 years, the insurance group has organized a nationwide campaign to alert marine underwriters to the possibilities of supporting the Government program.

The group has established a regional committee in each of the 39 cities that have a regional export expansion council.

The institute, the national trade association of the American ocean marine insurance industry, representing 150 companies.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was my pleasure to make the presentation to Thomas M. Torrey, president of the institute, with this commendation for what he and the institute membership had, with planning and foresight, accomplished and to say:

Since World War I the Congress has deemed a strong American marine insurance market essential to the national security of the United States. The industry has responded admirably to the challenge and is today a strong factor in the highly competitive international business of insuring ships and car-